in the was to be turned loose, like a wounded signs, to dendury, we had ingrand around the earth, and was affinabilist the nations to which a strong the strong of the str

varied station and complexion, is born free and equal. His colleague was somewhat cautious when speaking of this point. While he (Mr. G.) rejoiced as heartily as any man could rejoice, that the chains of oppression by which the people of France were bound and held in bondage had been broken—while he rejoiced as heartily as any man could rejoice that the crowned head of that nation had lost his power—he rejoiced more sincerely and deeply when he looked to the 300,000 slaves, bound down by chains that were festering and rusting into the flesh, and considered what their feelings must be when the news was carried to them that the hour of their freedom approached. Had he the eloquence of a Patrick Henry and the inspiration of an ancient Roman, he could not give expression to the feelings of his heart when he read the decree of the Provisional Government of France that its colonial slavery was abolished. But he was humbled and mortified that his colleague dared not allude to those 300,000 men, women, and children, who for ages have groaned and sighed and wept in slavery, but who now were soon to stand forth in all the dignity of mankind. They will remain no longer in the capacity of chattels, to be bought and sold, but they will be raised to the dignity of their nature, the dignity of man, and to the enjoyment of those rights from which they have been so long debarred. When the glad tidings were conveyed to those husbands and wives and fathers and children, what must have been the emotions of their breasts? And should he hesitate to speak forth here in a Christian land and in a Christian Congress, the outpourings of his heart and soul in a Christian Congress, the outpourings of his heart and soul

on such an occasion?

Mr. HASKELL desired to say to the gentleman from

on such an occasion?

Mr. HASKELL desired to say to the gentleman from Ohio that if there were any slaves in the colonies of France, he was ignorant of the spot where they were to be found. He was informed by a gentleman who was well versed in the history of the French Government, and he believed, that this decree of the Provisional Government was introduced by M. Arago, who was more of a philosopher than a statesman, and who was perhaps ignorant on the subject of colonial slavery. If there were any slaves in the French colonies, he would be glad if the gentleman from Ohio would tell him where.

Mr. GIDDINGS. Go to any abolition society north of Mason and Dixon's line, and they will tell you. From them the gentleman from Tennessee would learn something of the slavery of Guadalupe and Martinique, and the other colonies of the French Government. If this gentleman had understood the subject, if he had looked at suffering humanity which existed on those islands, he would not have asked where in the French colonies slavery existed? He had not expected such a question. The gentleman from Tennessee should have known that the government under Louis Philippe, years ago, sought to throw off the shackles of the slaves of Guadalupe and Martinique. They had his (Mr. G.'s) sympathies, and he believed the same love of liberty which pervaded his heart, the same desire to raise the bowed down and degraded, the same anxiety for the diffusion of intelligence and the exaltation of virtue which he felt, influenced the heart of the gentleman from Tennessee. He was pleased to hear the gentleman from Tennessee say that he approved of the abolition of the slaves.

Mr. HASKELL said he might not have expressed himself

which is a libel on an institution of half the States of this. Union, and he declares a principle which stamps hypoc isy on every patriot and statesman of the Revolution. He comes to this half and denounces negro slavery as inconsistent with the cardinal principle of republican liberty; and he does that in this half, while sitting under a constitution formed by States every one of which, with one exception, was at the time of its formation a slaveholding State. He comes here and tells us that Patrick Henry, whose eloquence he complimented, who did more than any other man to roose the American people to the Revolutionary struggle, and to prepare them for its compling glories—that man who proclaimed the sentiment, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"—he has offered a proposition which says that that man, during that period and afterwards, until he went to his grave, lived in the violation of republican principles. He has proposed a resolution which is a libel on the character of that man whose victorious sword and whose great independent of the this principles. And what occasions does he select to do all this? I should have sat by unmoved on ordinary occasions to see this apple of discord thrown in amongst us, but on an occasion like this, that ought to be dedicated to better purposes, I have not been able to sit by and see this unpatriotic movement without giving utterance.

dedicated to better purposes, I have not been able to sit by and see this unpatriotic movement without giving utterance to my feelings as my language will express them.

He did not intend to say a word on the subject of the abolition in France, but he agreed with the gentleman from Tennessee that it was a question for France, and for France alone, to decide. He freely admitted that it was a subject with which we have nothing to do. He believed that any intermeddling on his part with that question would be quite as improper as this eternal intermeddling by the gentleman from Ohio with it here. But, though he had no desire to intermeddle with the abolition of the slaves of the French colonies, he did not rejoice at the hasty and precipitate decree which the Provisional Government had issued.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL begged leave to state that, if he were not mistaken, the suggestion came from M. Arago, but

were not mistaken, the suggestion came from M. Arago, but it was subsequently withdrawn, its pernicious influence on France having been soon discovered. The decree had been withdrawn.

Mr. BAYLY was very glad to hear the explanation of the

Mr. BAYLY was very glad to hear the explanation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but he confessed he had not understood it as that gentleman did. He, however, deferred to that gentleman's more accurate information, and would say to the gentleman from Ohio that there was no instance on record of the abolition of negroes precipitately, and without preparation for freedom, that had not been followed by scenes of wo. With all her fanaticism, even Great Britain did not emancipate her slaves without providing an apprenticeship of a number of years to prepare them for it. No State of this Union that had emancipated her slaves had done it otherwise than gradually. Union that had emancipated her slaves had done it otherwise than gradually.

Mr. GIDDINGS inquired how gradual the process was in

Massachusetts?

Mr. BAYLY replied that slavery never existed in Massachusetts, except nominally. He knew her court, in a manner which no other court in the country attempted to imitate, decided that the Declaration of Independence emancipated the

in this debate?

Mr. DUER replied that he believed he had not.

Mr. TUCK then asked why gentlemen should attack a man who had not introduced the subject? And he wished to ask, forther, whether the subject of slavery had not been introduced by these resolutions themselves—resolutions of which the gentleman from Ohio had appropriately speken, and which the gentleman from Massachusetts had appropriately amended?

Mr. BAYLY rose to explain. When the resolutions were introduced and read at the Clerk's table, they had not the amendment attached to them. Mr. B. had been under the impression that it had been introduced by the gentleman from Ohio, and therefore he had regarded it and spoken of it as the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio. be amendment of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ASHMUN said it was he who had moved the amend

Mr. ASHMUN said it was he who had moved the amendment, and he was quite willing to take all the responsibility which attached to it. The latter part of the amendment, which Mr. A. had accepted as a modification, had been suggested by the gentleman immediately before him, (Mr. Sca. xcx.) and not by the other gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddens.)

Mr. BAYLY regretted that he had not known this at the time he addressed the House; and he hoped that every remark he had made would be considered as addressed to the real mover of the amendment, and not to the gentleman who he supposed had moved it.

Mr. ASHMUN said that he should reply to the gentleman at the earliest hour practicable.

Mr. ASHMUN said that he should reply to the gentleman at the earliest hour practicable.

Mr. DUER said the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Tock) had saked him why he had not attacked the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Ashkun,) who had moved the amendment, instead of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Gippines,) who had not? Mr. D.'s answer was, that he had made no attack upon the gentleman from Ohio. He had expressed with freedom and sincerity his own opinion of that gentleman and of his course; and he had even gone out of his way to commend the gentleman's humanity and moral his way to commend the gentleman's humanity and moral

gentlemen and of his course; and he had even gone out of his way to commend the gentlemen's humanity and moral courage, because he knew that the gentlemen had long been the object of attack in this House, and had been unsparingly assaulted in all quarters. He spoke of the gentlemen with admiration, and that the gentlemen from New Hampshire (Mr. Tuck) converted into an attack!

Mr. Tuck and Mr. G.DDINGS here rose together, and

altation of virtue which he felt, influenced the heart of the gentleman from Tennessee. He was pleased to hear the gentleman from Tennessee. He was pleased to hear the gentleman from Tennessee. He was pleased to hear the gentleman from Tennessee and the property of the shiften of the slaves.

Mr. HASKELL said he might not have said was, that the South was no propagated to the subject of slaver interference, and to sholish them for themselves, without exterior interference, and to sholish them for themselves, without exterior interference, and to sholish them for themselves, if they pleased to do so, and the South would not complain. They would not complain. If France sent definition of the South would not complain. If France sent definition of the South would not complain. They would not complain. If France sent control the South would not complain. They would not complain if Kentucky did stoot. In this Tennesse see would have no right to interfere.

Mr. GIDDINGS rejoiced to bear that. The conversion of the South would not complain. They would not complain if Kentucky did stoot. In this Tennesse see the shotist of the state of the sent that the set of the sent that the sent tha

The CHAIR having with difficulty restored order-

Mr. ASHMUN moved that the resolutions and amendment made the special order for Thursday next. The SPEAKER said that Mr. Asamun's motion would equire a suspension of the rules.

The House divided, and, there not being two-thirds in the firmative, the rules were not suspended.

Mr. ASHMUN moved that the House adjourn.

[Cries of "Oh, no?"]
Mr. COBB inquired whether, if the House should adjourn,
the consideration of this resolution would be in order to-morrow

norning?

The CHAIR stated that there were two messages on the speaker's table and sundry bills which would take precedence

Speaker's table and sundry bills which would take precedence of it.

The yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn were thereupon demanded, and ordered.

Mr. POLLOCK made several attempts to make a suggestion, but was drowned by cries of order.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL wanted to put an inquiry to the Chair. [Vociferous cries for order.]

Mr. INGERSOLL said he regarded these calls of "Order, order!" with disregard, and perhaps a little more.

The CHAIR called Mr. I. to order, and directed him to confine himself to his inquiry of the Chair.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked if the whole resolutions and amendments should be referred, and a committee should report on them to-morrow, would they not be open to debate?

The CHAIR. Certainly.

The yeas and nays were now taken on the motion to adjourn, and resulted in a tie—yeas 80, nays 80.

The SPEAKER voting in the affirmative—

The House adjourned.

SLAVERY IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.

Messrs. Entrons : Having heard a doubt expressed whether there be any, or at least any material number of, slaves in the French colonies to whom the late decree of the Provisional Government of France for their immediate emancipa-tion would attach, or whose immediate liberation would en-danger the safety of the whites, I have extracted from a work in the Library of Congress the following statement, which I dare say will be interesting to many of your readers, as being derived from the census taken by the French Government is the year 1834 :

Population of the French Colonies. Slaves. 45,000 96,684 78,233 Total......82,546
Very respectfully, yours, 219,917

BALTIMORE FEMALE SEMINARY,

ADDISON B. ATKINS, M.A., PRINCIPAL.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, the lat of May. The number of pupils as limited to sixty-two. There are now six vacancies. The building is large and commodious, and the school arrangements are of a character which cannot fail to give decided attisfaction. Great attention is paid to the wants and comforts of the boarding pupils, so that their stay in the Seminary may be pleasing as well as profitable. The most competent Teachers are employed in all the various departments. The principal would particularly refer to the following gentlemen, some of whom have daughters in the Institution:

Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Baltimore.
Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D.D., Baltimore.
Rev. L. W. Green, D.D., do
Robert A. Dobbin, Esq., do
Andrew Coyle, Esq., Washington, District of Columbia.
N. D. Goleman, Esq., Vicksburg, Mississippi
Girculars containing terms, course of study, and letters from the Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. Dr. Johns, Robert A. Dobbin, Esq. and other patrons, can be obtained on appication to any of the above gentlemen, or by addressing the Principal.